

Arab, West Role Charged

Ethiopia Claims Rebel Attack On Key Ogaden Town Fails

NAIROBI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Ethiopia reported today that it repelled an attack by Somali-backed secessionist forces against one of the three strategic towns

U.S. Aid Cited In Support of Seoul Pullout

By Harold J. Logan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The United States gave South Korea more than twice as much aid in the last four years as China and the Soviet Union combined gave to North Korea in the same period, two congressmen said yesterday.

Reps. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., and Robert Carr, D-Mich., of the House Armed Services Committee, said that South Korea has received enough U.S. aid and should be able to defend itself without U.S. ground troops are withdrawn under President Carter's proposal.

"If, after all we have given it, and all President Carter plans to give it, the South Korean government is unable to defend itself, this will be the South Korean government's fault and not ours," the two said.

South Korea has received \$770.4 million in military aid since fiscal year 1974, according to Defense Department figures. North Korea received \$180 million from China and \$145 million from the Soviet Union during the same period.

Triple Aid From Communists

If the two most recent years are used, the congressmen said, South Korea has received 3.1 times more U.S. military aid than North Korea has gotten from its two principal suppliers.

"These figures destroy the image of North Korea as a muscular giant about to swallow up the helpless South the moment we pull out," they said.

"The South has twice the population and more than three times the gross national product of the North. If, under these circumstances, some say the South is unable to defend itself without U.S. firepower, we are entitled to ask why."

Tass Says S. Africa Building Atom Bomb

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said yesterday that South Africa is completing an atomic bomb and that tests will be held soon.

The Tass report did not disclose where the information originated or when it believed the tests would take place. It said that the Russians are ready to work to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to the African continent.

it still controls in the Ogaden Desert region.

It also accused Western powers and "wealthy Arab states" of backing insurgents in the Ogaden, which covers about a quarter of Ethiopia and borders Somalia.

The latest Ethiopian claims were made here and in Addis Ababa as Somalia offered to help seek a negotiated settlement between the Addis Ababa government and the insurgents.

The Ethiopian radio reported that its troops repulsed an attack Saturday on the northern Ogaden town of Jijiga, a base for armored units fighting the insurgents.

The broadcast, claiming that 20 to 40 "Somali regular soldiers" were slain, also reported that Ethiopian forces had successfully defeated the nearby village of Gursum. Somali regular soldiers were reported to have been killed, but the radio did not say how many.

There has been no confirmation of the reports.

In Nairobi, Ethiopian Ambassador Mengiste Desta accused "wealthy Arab states" and the United States and Britain of supporting a Somalia-backed war in the Ogaden.

He claimed that promised U.S.-British arms shipments, limited by London and Washington to defensive weapons, would help Arab states in northeast Africa convert the strategic Red Sea oil route into a "great Arab lake."

Somalia spelled out its stand after its foreign minister walked out of Afro-Arab talks aimed at ending the fighting.

The Organization of African Unity peace talks in Libreville, Gabon, were reported by the Ethiopian radio to have ended today with a call by an eight-nation mediation committee to end hostilities.

Muzorewa Goes To London Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council, left for London today, where he plans to present the British government with his plan for achieving a majority rule settlement.

On leaving, the United Methodist bishop said that he does not expect the current British-U.S. initiative to produce results. Prime Minister Ian Smith has also made the same prediction.

Bishop Muzorewa has demanded the establishment of a constitution-drafting committee comprising representatives from the Rhodesian and British governments and his own UANC.

Jakarta Finds Cholera

JAKARTA, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Jakarta Public Health Department authorities identified today an epidemic which has taken at least 52 lives in the last week as the El Tor cholera variety.



BELFAST DEMONSTRATION—Roman Catholics in the Republican Falls Road area of Belfast watching a bonfire set early yesterday in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Northern Ireland. The British government ended the policy in 1975, but each year the IRA marks the date with bonfires.

Deaths of Two Heighten Tension in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

of the centers of Catholic population in this battered city of 400,000 saw more than three dozen vehicles smoldering at key intersections. Many of them had been rolled over. In the main traffic circle in the Ballymurphy section of West Belfast, the carcasses of six trucks were visible.

But the worst of the kind of incident that has led in the past to protracted trouble came this

morning. It was the shooting of the teen-age boy, Paul McWilliams, at a lumberyard in West Belfast, by a soldier of the 3d Light Infantry Battalion.

As is common in Northern Ireland, there was no agreement about how the incident developed. The army said the youth had been killed when he refused to heed warnings to halt after he had been seen throwing Molotov cocktails. The Provisional wing of

the IRA said he had been shot in the back, and pro-IRA witnesses said he had thrown nothing.

"I swear on my body, I swear on yours," said a woman who lives in the neighborhood, "the lad was up to no harm at all."

Within less than six hours, the IRA had responded. A soldier from the same unit, whose identity was withheld pending notification of his family, was killed by a sniper as he tried to keep onlookers away from a car with a bomb inside.

There were other incidents as well during the day—a bomb set off at the new University of Ulster, which the Queen will visit Thursday, a Catholic youth wounded when he tried to hijack a car in which detectives were riding, troops stationed in several areas as they tried to disperse crowds.

Belfast looked today unlike any other city in the United Kingdom during this jubilee year. A few rather tattered pennants and Union Jacks had been draped across the streets in the Protestant neighborhoods, but in the Catholic neighborhoods the ornaments were of a different nature—hostile graffiti on walls and sentences such as "Stuff the jubilee" and "Victory to the IRA."

The signs of strife were visible everywhere. Block after block of shops were deserted, with many of their windows and doors sealed by concrete blocks. New housing projects were abandoned. Buses had been pulled off routes in tense neighborhoods and few motorists or pedestrians could be seen in the worst areas.

Troops dressed in camouflage uniforms and with flat jackets crouched in doorways with their rifles aimed at nearby buildings. Many Belfast residents believe, however, that the "troubles" are beginning to be brought under control.

Nonetheless, the timing of the Queen's visit has caused serious apprehension, both in Northern Ireland and in London. The IRA has sought to play on that apprehension, asserting that the British would be made to pay dearly for "the Queen's champagne parties," as a spokesman said today, "on a few acres of Irish soil."

Iran since has disclaimed an intention to have a nuclear reprocessing plant, and has indicated that its prime interest is an assured supply of nuclear fuel, administration sources noted yesterday.

U.S. officials said the prospects now appeared good for progress toward a nuclear accord.

Iran expressed interest two years ago in buying up to eight U.S. nuclear power plants, as part of its program to acquire more than 20 plants from various countries at the end of this century. It now has contracts with West Germany and France for each to provide two plants.

Administration officials said they hoped to establish the basis for a nuclear cooperative agreement in the present negotiations, but that final action would wait congressional action on legislation to improve safeguards on nuclear exports.

Akbar Etemad, president of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, leads his country's delegation in the discussions. Robert Pri, acting administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration, heads the U.S. delegation. The talks are scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

Israelis Decide To Reorganize Armed Services

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A special joint committee of Army and Defense Ministry officials has been appointed to oversee a reorganization of the Israeli Army, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman announced yesterday.

Defense Ministry sources said the army has not had a basic reorganization since 1952, although numerous small changes have been made. They said one of the main tasks before the committee would be to examine whether the army leadership should continue to be centralized or whether the separate arms of the service should be given greater autonomy, along the lines of the U.S. Army with chiefs of staff for the various services coordinated by a joint chiefs of staff committee.

The army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, welcomed the decision to appoint the committee and promised full army cooperation.

Two Journalists Held by Syrians

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (UPI).—An editor at the French news agency, Agence France-Presse, said today that Syrian authorities had arrested the director of the AFP Beirut office and a local stringer and taken them to Damascus.

The editor said Paul Delifer, 52, and Khalil Fleihan, a Lebanese in his 30s, were arrested Sunday night. He said they were taken to the Beirut offices of the Syrian news agency, held two hours and then taken to Damascus.

The reason for the arrests was not immediately clear, he said. However, observers speculated that Lebanese or Syrian authorities may have felt that the agency had violated a censorship regulation.

Nagasaki Testament: 'No Other People Should Know This Calamity'

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have to be killed by atomic bomb?"

A report by 40 medical experts submitted to an international symposium on banning atomic weapons here yesterday even suggests the plutonium weapon

was dropped for the experimental purpose of comparing its function with the uranium bomb used at Hiroshima. Miss Reynolds supports the allegation: "There's no doubt the second atomic bomb was definitely experimental—to compare effects—and I think that's why we didn't like to look at Nagasaki too much."

Though the United States has not been attacked by name at the official commemorations, Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, Sri Lankan president of the UN General Assembly, came close today. He called the nuclear attack a "horrible experiment,"

an unqualified success for science [which] was an unmitigated disaster for humanity."

Mr. Amerasinghe also voiced a popular feeling in Nagasaki when he referred to the neutron bomb as "the most recent abomination." University student Kyoko Sueyoshi, 18, for example, told visitors: "People in Nagasaki have special knowledge of these things... I think it's very bad that President Carter is going more ahead with the neutron bomb."

The Nagasaki explosion is documented with harrowing detail in three floors of the city's atomic museum. The tone is accusatory,

Turkish Malaise Saps Nation's Will

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (NYT).—During Turkey's recent election campaign, Premier Suleyman Demirel declared: "No matter how well they seem to function, coalitions are not stable forms of government. They have trouble in solving big problems, especially if these problems are fundamental ones."

Today, Mr. Demirel heads a coalition of three rightist parties that commands a narrow margin in parliament. Most analysts here would agree with his judgment—that this government is unable to handle the fundamental problems facing this nation of 40 million.

Turkey seems to be gripped by some sort of wasting disease that gradually diminishes the victim's ability to think and act. Sen. Kanunlu, minister of energy in the new Demirel government, said: "At a time when Turkey faces very grave problems, we have a very poor harvest of political leadership."

This is one of the largest and poorest democracies in the world, with a per capita income only one-fourth of the European average. Despite two military coups and considerable instability over the last two decades, Turkey has remained remarkably devoted to the rules of democratic procedure.

High Price

But the price has been high. The government has failed to extinguish political violence that has claimed more than 200 victims in two years. The economy is in wreckage and no leader has been willing to take the unpopular but necessary decision to impose austerity measures.

Partly for political reasons, the Turkish leadership has failed to make any concessions on Cyprus, where its troops have occupied almost 40 per cent of the territory for the last three years. As a result, Ankara's relations with Washington and other Western allies have suffered severe strains, and Turkey has made vigorous efforts to find new friends among the Communists and the Arabs.

In April 1975, Mr. Demirel patched together a four-party coalition that had only one common purpose—to stay in power. With elections approaching, government officials avoided all decisions that might cost them votes.

In the voting on June 5, the Social Democratic party of Bulent Ecevit won 314 seats, 12 short of a majority in the 450-member parliament. A dynamic public figure but a poor political strategist, Mr. Ecevit tried to form a one-party government, lost his first vote of confidence and was forced to resign.

Revives Coalition

Mr. Demirel is just the opposite—a plodding and colorless figure in public, but a master at backroom infighting. Given the mandate to form a government after Mr. Ecevit failed, Mr. Demirel revived the coalition that had ruled before the election and brought back into government two of Turkey's most controversial figures.

One is Nejmuddin Erbakan, a Moslem fundamentalist who opposes all concessions on Cyprus. The other is Alpaslan Turkes, an extreme nationalist who appeals to Turkish chauvinism.

The most immediate problem for the government is stopping the

undeclared civil war between rightists and leftists.

The other pressing domestic problem is the economy. Turks have discovered the outside world and are demanding a higher standard of living. But the country is going broke trying to provide it.

For political reasons, such key items as petroleum and fertilizer have been heavily subsidized. State-run industries that account for half the national production run huge deficits. Consumption has soared, leaving little savings for investment, so the government simply prints more money and fuels an inflation rate that approaches 24 per cent.

To fulfill the dream of rapid industrialization, successive governments have committed the country to huge import bills for machinery and raw materials. But in the last two years, oil prices have jumped, remittances from workers in Europe have dropped and agricultural exports have suffered from competition.

Foreign currency reserves have virtually hit bottom, and foreign banks refuse to cash checks from Turkey's Central Bank. Turkey must find at least \$2 billion a year to cover its deficit in the balance of payments, and the most likely source is the International Monetary Fund. But the IMF would probably demand such radical, and unpopular, measures as devaluation, an end to subsidies and a check on consumption, perhaps through tax reform.

In foreign affairs the key issue

is Cyprus. In order to Ankara to be more flexible attitude toward the island U.S. Congress banned arms exports to Turkey two years ago. Turkey retaliated by closing six U.S. intelligence gathering stations. Congress then put the embargo but both remain locked in a "game chicken," as a diplomat call it.

The Turks feel strongly they were justified in invading Cyprus in order to protect ethnic Turkish minority on island. They feel that Cypriots are under the influence of a Greek lobby. And feel that many Greeks were prolonging the Cyprus dispute. The embargo in force and fully weaken the Turkish capability.

Foreign analysts here think there is some truth in these arguments but even sympathetic to the Turkish feel that Ankara is being unreasonable. Some say that Mr. Demirel would personally make some progress on Cyprus but that many Turks like the Greeks suffer, and do not want to make serious concessions.

Ankara is demanding Washington approve a four billion dollar worth more than \$1 billion before it reopens U.S. intelligence posts. President has endorsed the pact but is to push it through Congress. It is progress on Cyprus the likely prospect is for a continued stalemate.

Israel Maintains Hard Line In Initial Talks With Vance

(Continued from Page 1)

turn by the United States toward the PLO—a group regarded by Mr. Begin as seeking the extermination of Jews and articles warning of a decline in Israeli-U.S. relations.

U.S. negotiators said nothing officially about today's talks and there is no desire by them to provoke a clash. Any confrontation is likely to come later this fall and probably only if the Arabs demonstrate more flexibility on key issues than they have.

Prime Minister David

Mr. Vance came here from Tel Aviv, the summer capital of Saudi Arabia, where Prince Saud bin Faysal Al Saud praised Mr. Vance, particularly for his understanding of the Palestinian problem.

Neither Mr. Vance nor Prince Saud, the foreign minister, would elaborate on Mr. Vance's statement yesterday that he had been informed by the Saudi leader that the PLO soon would announce a change in its position on Resolution 242.

Mr. Vance said that he had no independent verification of the report.

At Israel's Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr. Vance said that he looked forward to the talks with Israeli leaders "although some difficulties do obviously face us."

Greek Soldier Sentenced

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A court martial sentenced today a Greek lieutenant today to eight years imprisonment for causing damage by throwing a hand grenade into a bookshop here selling Bulgarian and leftist literature.

The court got the lieutenant to accept 242 in or bring them to Geneva to solve the problem of the co-existence of the Jewish state, T. Mandat that the PLO covenant was bitterly re by the Palestinians as an attempt to dictate rather than negotiate the terms of peace and tance of the PLO.

In any case, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said he would veto any attempt to bring the PLO to Geneva matter what they decided about 242. It is not yet clear if the PLO would welcome a ballroom which the American sent up in order to test re from all sides.

The PLO spokesman called today's developments a "balloon" which the American sent up in order to test re from all sides.

He called the move a "forward" in the American tide. He said that it might prove that the Israelis unwilling to talk to the PLO matter what concessions made.

Officials at Teldeyne Ryan yesterday refused to confirm or deny that the Pentagon had contacted them about resuming production of the Firebee drone.

Tells Congress of \$30-Million Deal

Carter Would Sell Aircraft Drones to Cairo

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—The Carter administration has sent formal notices to Congress that it intends to sell Egypt 12 pilotless reconnaissance aircraft, called drones, costing a total of about \$30 million.

Congress must approve the sale of the drones, which will be equipped with cameras that Egypt could use to photograph Israeli military deployments.

Israel already has U.S.-made drones, some of which were used during the 1973 war as decoys to draw Egyptian fire from expensive anti-aircraft missiles.

The reconnaissance drones reduce the number of flights needed over heavily fortified areas, thus saving the lives of pilots.

The specific drone Egypt is expected to get, sources said yesterday, is a modified version of the Firebee that the United States used for reconnaissance during the Vietnam war.

Built by Teledyne Ryan of San Diego, the Firebee was

constructed originally as a target drone but can fly a preset pattern in its reconnaissance role or be guided by radio signals from the ground or a piloted airplane.

The Firebee "in its reconnaissance role flies low over the area of prime military interest, flies back to a predetermined recovery spot and lands there by para-

chute or is recovered in midair by helicopter.

Egypt also is getting the C-130 transport plane which the United States in the past has used as the launching and control mother ship for Firebee reconnaissance drones.

Panels Get Letters

Congressional sources said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee received letters on Friday and yesterday about what weaponry President Carter intends to sell to Egypt.

The letters were classified confidential. One question the congressional committees are expected to address as they assess Mr. Carter's proposed arms sales is whether Egypt's reconnaissance drones could be turned into relatively crude Cruise missiles by putting explosives rather than cameras in them.

Officials at Teledyne Ryan yesterday refused to confirm or deny that the Pentagon had contacted them about resuming production of the Firebee drone.

The class of 1977 at a primary school stood in rows for a special

400,000 population and scars and injuries generally go unnoticed. All are registered as atomic bomb victims and their health is checked annually and entered in a yellow identification card.

Fear Shared

The survivors share a common fear—that the radiation dosage they received 32 years ago will cause leukemia. "They still have strong psychological damage," said Dr. Shigeru Masuya. "They are constantly worried about the future. That atomic sickness will reappear."

The class of 1977 at a primary school stood in rows for a special

service today—several hundred healthy boys in shorts and in cotton dresses. The survivors of the class of 1945 sat in 40 chairs. The school, near city center, was destroyed in blast and of the 1,500 students only 100 survived.

17 Arrived in U.S. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Seventeen persons were arrested today as they marked the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki by throwing b and ashes on Pentagon steps blocking access to the Defense Department's headquarters.



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Psychologists Say Tests Made in 1950s

on Students Given LSD Secret CIA Experiments

By Joseph B. Treaster

STON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—At Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Emerson College, about 200 persons were given LSD in experiments conducted by the CIA at Psychopathic Hospital in 1950s, researchers said in the studies said.

ents, both young men and women, were said to have \$30 each to drink a water with the mind-altering drug added and then to return to participate in

a series of psychological tests. They had been told that they were getting LSD and that their reactions would vary.

Some doctors, nurses and attendants at the hospital, now known as the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, also were volunteer subjects in the experiments, which ranged over four years and were among some of the earliest studies of LSD in the United States, the researchers reported.

CIA Funding
The research was done under grants from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, a funding mechanism created by the CIA in a 25-year project to develop ways of manipulating human behavior.

The intelligence agency's sponsorship of the work was uncovered by a team of New York Times reporters, sifting through more than 2,000 agency documents and interviewing dozens of past and present intelligence officials and researchers.

Among the data reviewed were newly disclosed CIA documents that discuss at length research on "knock-out type agents," the documents refer to the "K (unconscious producing) problem" and the "production of voluntary sleep."

"There exists within the agency," a 1960 document says, "a continuing requirement for the development of a substance or substances that will render an individual or animal helpless and immobile, either consciously or unconsciously, until definite control measures can be instituted."

"The instances and situations where such an advantage can be utilized are too numerous to be mentioned."

\$100,000 Paid
Another document indicates that the agency paid \$100,000 in the 1957 fiscal year for a study that included an investigation of the "curative effects of certain thiods," or chemical compounds analogous to the alcohol.

In 1958, other documents indicate, the agency directed that 60 per cent of a \$40,000 contract be devoted to studying "the feasibility of utilizing aerosols as a delivery system for the various psychochemicals such as LSD."

Dr. Max Rinkbe, who initiated the LSD research at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, died five years ago. But others who participated in the work, including Dr. J. Sanborn Bockoven, now a regional services administrator for the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, said that they did not know that the intelligence agency was paying for their research and receiving their reports.

In a Senate hearing last week, Adm. Stansfield Turner, CIA director, said that newly uncovered financial records showed that the CIA had paid for the LSD research in Boston was conceived by a doctor who then went looking for financial support.

Dr. Bockoven said that he and the others had studied the psychochemical as a possible tool for treating schizophrenia. With LSD, they had documented some of the basic reactions and provided the CIA with raw material for use in evaluating a substance that the agency thought might be useful as a weapon.

After the LSD study in Boston, which ran from 1952 to early 1957, according to Kylo Morimoto, a sociologist who was part of the research team and is now with Harvard, some of the investigators moved to Butler Hospital, a private psychiatric facility in Providence, R.I.

At Butler, the research team conducted an experiment on staff members with alcohol and the tranquilizer chlorpromazine, which was also financed by the CIA.

For years, the documents indicate, the agency tried to find ways in which agents could drink large amounts of alcohol without getting drunk and to produce a pill that could make a drunken agent sober.

bank wouldn't have done it," said the officer for one of New York City's banking giants who, like the others, was only willing to discuss the matter if neither he nor his bank was identified. "It is not what we would consider a good piece of business, because of the marketability of the collateral," said another bank official.

**Senate Panel Clears
Hatfield on Mortgage**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Senate Ethics Committee has cleared Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., of any impropriety in connection with a \$420,000 home mortgage he received from a bank and the subsequent intervention on the bank's behalf by his office.

In a letter sent to Sen. Hatfield early last week, the panel said it had received no complaint against him and therefore would not conduct a formal investigation.



Three women fire fighters from Montana return from a 14-hour day of battling a 77,000-acre fire in the Modoc National Forest, about 50 miles west of Alturas, Calif.

Blazes Hurting Watershed

U.S. Forest Fires Threaten Drought Relief

By Lou Cannon

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 9 (UPI).—The uncontrolled fires blackening vast expanses of California countryside were caused by a great drought that has gripped the western United States and officials fear that they may set the stage for more years of drought and fire.

Spokesmen for the Inter-

Agency Command Center, which is coordinating fire-fighting efforts here, said yesterday that the fires, which have destroyed 250,000 acres of forest and grassland in California since July 25, are damaging watershed areas that had been counted upon to help the state recover from the drought this winter.

Vegetation on the steep California hillsides preserves water

and prevents erosion of the topsoil. With the vegetation gone, officials fear that the hills will erode and fill drying reservoirs with silt instead of water.

Time a Factor

The only bright spot is that the fires have arrived so early that the U.S. Forest Service anticipates that there will be time before the winter rains to reseed with grass and to build small diversion dams to prevent erosion. Whether this is successful, a spokesman said, will depend on whether the rain falls gently, minimizing erosion, or pelts the ground in a series of thunderstorms.

Lightning accompanying thunderstorms caused the two big fires that still are out of control in California. The worst of these is the Marble Cone fire near Big Sur, which already has blackened more than 77,000 acres of Los Padres National Forest and the Vedanta Wilderness area near Big Sur. The fire is only one-third contained and officials had no estimate on when it would be brought under control.

Visible for 500 Miles
The other big fire, in Modoc County, in the northeastern corner of the state, was being controlled after burning more than 80,000 acres. Smoke from this fire could be seen in Utah, 500 miles away.

Smaller fires in Oregon, Arizona and Nevada were being contained yesterday, but fires continued to burn in Alaska, across 15 million acres of range and tundra.

However, a fire that appeared to endanger the trans-Alaska pipeline north of the Yukon River was described as "no longer a threat at all" by a spokesman for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Alaskan firefighters were aided by rain and cooler weather, he said.

No such natural help was expected in California. Fire-fighting crews there already have topped \$8 million and damage losses will be many times that. "The heavy loss of timber also will increase pressure for timber-cutting in other national forests."

No Relief

Fire warnings are in effect throughout the West. "No smoking" and "No charcoal fires" signs will be posted tomorrow in three major national forests in Arizona. The signs have been in effect for weeks in California and the Northwest.

All of the major fires now burning in California were caused by lightning. When a man who was target shooting started a fire on Sunday on the edge of the San Bernardino National Forest, he was immediately arrested on federal charges.

If California's long, dry summer continues into next month, the traditional period of greatest fire danger here, the dry Santa Ana winds in southern California may make fire containment almost impossible. An official in Sacramento said yesterday, "I hate to say it, but I fear the worst is yet to come."

Brooklyn Building Falls

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP).—Two persons were killed and five were injured—three seriously—this week when a three-story apartment building collapsed in the Redhook section of Brooklyn.

Conduit for Alaskan Fuel

Canada Backs Gas Pipeline to U.S.

By Ian Urquhart

OTTAWA, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced yesterday that his government will support a pipeline across Canada to carry Alaskan gas to the United States.

The pipeline, however, will be built only if the U.S. government agrees to Canadian conditions on its timing, route and financing, and to compensation for social and environmental costs, Mr. Trudeau said.

Canadian officials said that one of the conditions will be creation of a \$200-million fund to offset the pipeline's social and environmental costs to Canada.

President Carter, who has until Sept. 1 to give Congress his recommendations on the pipeline, said yesterday, "If we can reach some degree of agreement with the Canadians by then, I think we'll be able to stay on schedule."

Expressing optimism, Mr. Carter added: "If all goes according to schedule, we'll start negotiating with them within about a week."

Mr. Trudeau said: "We're obviously not going to build it if it's not a significant benefit to Canada. We'd like to have the Americans pay as much as possible for the cost of the pipeline. But we have to be reasonable."

These are going to be tough negotiations, but we are confident [that they will succeed].

Carter Assurance

Mr. Trudeau said that he had spoken to President Carter and received assurances that the U.S. government prefers a trans-Alaska pipeline to a rival trans-Canada project. Mr. Trudeau said, however, that if Canada asks for too much, that preference could change.

The proposed trans-Canada pipeline would follow the route of the existing Alaska oil pipeline as far as Fairbanks and then turn east through the Yukon in northern Canada and south to the midwestern United States. It would cost an estimated \$8.6 billion and 3,750

miles of pipe would be laid, more than 2,000 miles of it in Canada.

The project, known as the Alcan pipeline, is sponsored by Northwest Pipeline Corp. of Salt Lake City and Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. of Calgary.

The two companies were chosen over a joint U.S.-Canadian consortium that had planned a route down the Mackenzie Valley in northern Canada, which was ruled out by the Canadian government for environmental and social reasons.

Some members of the unsuccessful consortium then joined the Alcan group. Still in the running is El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Houston, which is proposing a pipeline across Alaska to Valdez, where the gas would be liquefied and sent to the lower 48 states by tanker. The Alcan project is cheaper than the El Paso pipeline, but tough conditions imposed by the Canadian government could narrow the difference.

Mr. Trudeau refused to specify what conditions the Canadian government will seek, but it is known that Canada will be asking that the pipeline be rerouted

through Dawson City, site of the Klondike gold rush, to bring it closer to the source of Canadian gas. Canada hopes to hook up its own northern gas reserves with the U.S. pipeline at Dawson City for delivery to markets in southern Canada.

The Canadian government also will seek U.S. approval of an "all-events tariff" for gas carried by the pipeline. Such a tariff would mean that U.S. consumers would have to pay for the pipeline even if no gas were delivered through it.

U.S. negotiators have told Canada that these conditions are unacceptable. The Canadian government took this as a bargaining position, and not as the final word.

Mr. Trudeau expressed the hope that the negotiations would be "very open" and that neither side would try to bluff the other with talk of alternative routes. He said that if the United States rejects Canada's conditions, "we still have a lot of other options."

Canada could build its own pipeline to northern Canadian gas reserves instead of hooking up with a U.S. pipeline, he said.

U.S. Vows to Pursue Abroad

Violators of Anti-Trust Laws

By Stuart Auerbach

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Attorney General Griffin Bell warned foreign governments yesterday that the United States intends to pursue in other countries anti-trust violations affecting Americans and that these countries face U.S. retaliation if they try to block such probes.

Mr. Bell's remarks relate to at least two current investigations, which he referred to as "our criminal investigation of the international uranium industry and our civil investigation of the international oil industry."

A Justice Department official revealed yesterday that a federal grand jury in Washington is investigating charges that a five-nation uranium cartel rigged prices and tried to force competing companies out of business.

A top official of Gulf Oil Corp. admitted in a congressional hearing in June that a Gulf subsidiary took part in the uranium cartel and that the secret price-fixing agreements raised prices for some U.S. consumers.

"We are obligated to do all that we reasonably can to prosecute foreign private cartels which have the purpose and effect of causing significant economic harm in the United States in violation of anti-trust laws," Mr. Bell told the luncheon of the American Bar Association here.

There is a fundamental U.S. interest in not having our citizens pay substantially higher prices for imports because private firms get together and rig international markets. There is also a fundamental U.S. interest at stake when private businesses, although foreign, get together to injure and perhaps destroy an American competitor."

By repeating the word "private," Mr. Bell appeared to be drawing a distinction between corporate cartels and the cartels formed by governments, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which control the price of raw materials.

Besides facing a federal grand jury probe, the companies in the uranium cartel are being sued in U.S. courts by Westinghouse, which claims that they squeezed it from the market.

In its suit, Westinghouse is trying to get testimony from British officials of Rio Tinto Zinc in Britain. These company officials first refused to testify by invoking the U.S. constitutional protection against possible self-incrimination. Then, when the Justice Department took the unusual step of granting them immunity from federal prosecution, the British business "took their case to the House of Lords."

While the Justice Department is not involved in that case, a federal official attending the ABA meeting said that the grand jury wants to see the statements of the Rio Tinto officials.

Mr. Bell also attacked the policies of other nations, including such staunch allies as Britain, Canada, West Germany, Australia, and the Netherlands, which have passed laws "to prevent persons within their territory from cooperating with the United States."

"They have established criminal sanctions for those who comply with U.S. law in violation of these blocking statutes," he said.

Water Bills

led by Carter

GA., Aug. 9 (AP).—Carter signed two measures—a clean-air law called "sound and sensible" and a public works bill that includes 9 of 18 water projects President wanted deleted.

in very concerned about it," he said. An aide wouldn't be surprised to hear the last of the objects, even for this

the law, Mr. Carter said Congress what is called "sound and sensible" and a public works bill that includes 9 of 18 water projects President wanted deleted.

ministration is developing policy reform proposals, Carter said, "and will to scrutinize carefully and proposed water

o, Vanzetti

ite Goes on

DN, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Gov. Dukakis has been called the Massachusetts Senate declaring that Sacco and were denied a fair trial their execution 50 years

and Vanzetti received a fairer trial than any accused of a major crime state of Massachusetts. Sen. Dukakis said the action carries on since the Legislature is to discipline a governor of impeachment.

once Vanzetti and Nicola Italian immigrants, were in 1927 for the shooting of two persons during a ldu.

.Y. Bankers Say Vance Loan Was Risky

By Jack Egan

nd JOHN F. Berry

YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—of some of New York's largest banks yesterday said that the \$15-million loan made by Manufacturers Trust Co. to Budget Rent Corp. was "a very risky" investment.

reason, they said, was that lateral appears to have adequate and the loan was not usual since all of proceeds were used to purchase a practice normally it for reasons of prudence. Federal Reserve Board's rules.

what has been reported the loan to Lance, this

New Questions Could Extend Inquiry Into Lance's Dealings

(Continued from Page 1)

could involve a violation of banking law.

Westbrook Murphy, the deputy controller, said yesterday the investigation is going far beyond that transaction. However, "We're pursuing every reasonable line of inquiry that occurs to us that seems related to banking," he said.

Mr. Murphy said the controller's office is giving the Lance matter the highest priority. In the past three weeks, he said, 30 examiners and six attorneys from the controller's office, as well as more than 20 personnel from other federal banking agencies, have worked on the case.

"We've accumulated thousands of pages of documents and are now questioning witnesses as to the information in the documents," Mr. Murphy said.

The controller's office has indicated that at the end of its probe it will issue a lengthy report involving not only the Manufacturers Hanover matter but a similar personal loan and "correspondent" account arranged by Mr. Lance with a Chicago bank shortly before he took office as OMB director. The report also will deal with several other banking transactions involving Mr. Lance or his wife.

President Carter, meanwhile, has remained aloof from the investigation of Mr. Lance, his longtime friend and political adviser, who is generally viewed as the second most powerful official

in the administration. At the same time, he was learned, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, whose jurisdiction includes the controller's office, has kept the President apprised of major developments in the matter.

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Lance say they have not discussed the controller's investigation with each other, although Mr. Lance has been reporting developments to White House counsel Robert Lipshultz. All three are Georgians and longtime friends.

Georgians Involved

If the controller should turn over the Lance matter to the Justice Department for possible prosecution, the case would be in the hands of yet another Georgian and longtime friend of Mr. Carter and Mr. Lance—Attorney General Griffin Bell.

Some of Mr. Lance's strongest supporters in the OMB and the White House now question how long he or Mr. Carter can withstand the publicity and pressure of what already has been an extreme embarrassment to the new administration.

"Even if the controller's report clears Bert of any wrongdoing, I'm not sure he's out of the woods," said one official. "The press commentary continues to be bad, saying there are too many unanswered questions, too much bad judgment and too much financial risk-taking for a person in such a high office."

Another official said, "It doesn't look good for Bert that Carter has put some distance between himself and the investigation and that Bert is talking about it to Lipshultz, not Carter. I'm not sure Bert can survive."

Los Angeles Times.

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Crux of the Mideast Problem

When Prime Minister Begin told the world that Israeli guns had been firing across the Lebanese border, he said that it was to save the Christians there. But, since the Israeli artillery was saving Christians from Palestinians, rather than from Lebanese Moslems, Mr. Begin, in effect, was pointing out what his government has tried to ignore: that a solution of the Palestinian problem is the crux of the problem of the Middle East.

There is no doubt that Secretary of State Vance knew this when he set out on the second Middle Eastern round of talks: certainly President Carter has indicated it and the Arab states have been emphatic on the subject. But recognizing that a problem exists does not solve it, and this is a particularly stubborn one.

The Israelis have insisted (and in this they have been supported by the United States) that they cannot deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization because it is committed to substituting a new state for Israel. Negotiations on this particular aspect appear to have made little progress, although the closest Arab neighbors of Israel are willing to accept the fact of the Israeli nation. But there remains the question of whether Israel will deal with the Palestinians as a separate group, or only in connection with, say, a sovereign Jordan. And, of course, there is the question of what territory the Palestinians could occupy. The present tendency of Israel to regard its boundaries as set by King Solomon rather than by the United Nations (as shown by the "legalization" of Jewish settlements on the occupied

West Bank) would hardly leave much ground for the Palestinians.

But this, in turn, would mean that the Palestinians would either accept Israeli sovereignty or remain in unassimilated parcels among the Arab states—which means the kind of internal strife that Jordan and Lebanon have suffered and which is continuing along the latter's border with Israel. It could be argued that the Arab states promoted this lack of assimilation after the 1948 fighting; it can also be argued that Israel has intensified it by extending its territory. But in either case the fact of an unstable, bitter Palestinian people remains as the chief obstacle to Mideast peace.

Now the moderate Arab states expect the United States to force Israel to abandon the territories taken in 1967 and accept a Palestinian state as a neighbor. Israel resents pressure in that direction. Mr. Carter has spoken out for a Palestinian "homeland," and for Israeli withdrawal from most of the occupied lands—which is consonant with U.S. policy after the Israeli Sinai incursion of 1956, during the Suez crisis, as well as with critical UN actions. And the United States is virtually Israel's only source of international support.

Perhaps there may be no early conference in Geneva—the prospects do not look good. Perhaps there may be a revival of war, a spreading of the Lebanese struggle, a fight precipitated by one side or the other in the hopes of breaking the present deadlock. But for the long haul the major elements in that deadlock—including, notably, the Palestinians—will not be changed by shooting. Only the dead and the maimed and those who mourn them will be changed.

Welfare: The Carter Plan

If President Carter's newly announced welfare reform were to become law overnight and—at least as unlikely—to work in exactly the way he intends, what would be different? Well, a lot of people now living on welfare payments would be better off: A woman with three small kids in Mississippi, to take a dramatic example, now getting \$720 a year to live on, would get \$1,200. Most recipients would be at least as well off and, with jobs, considerably better off. Some at the upper level of payments in high-paying states would get less. The burden of paying for welfare would be diminished for the states, though not eliminated. For its part, the federal government would have to pay out a few billion dollars more. A great many poor people who don't now have jobs would get them, and working people who are being paid at low to middle-low wage and salary scales would get some financial bolstering via tax credits and government payments.

Of course the proposal is not going to become law overnight or work exactly as intended. But outlining the theoretical best-case workings of the Carter plan does have this advantage: It tells us what we all mean by that increasingly mind-boggling tag "welfare reform." Principally what we mean is a more fair and orderly method of financing welfare; we do not so much mean a scheme for changing the conditions that have put one American in 10 on the receiving end of welfare benefits.

To be sure, a large part of the welfare population is composed of the blind, aged and disabled and persons otherwise unable to support themselves. And humane, decent treatment of such citizens is a minimal obligation of any civilized society. But so, we think, is an effort to release those who can be released from the dead-end bondage of welfare dependency. That is the reason we think the jobs and job-support part of Mr. Carter's program is so important. It represents a commitment to breaking into and breaking up the cycle of welfare dependency that has created a population of beneficiaries who—from one generation to the next—are systematically being drained of dignity, hope, self-confidence and ambition.

In the eight years that have passed since President Nixon presented what then seemed a radical program for welfare reform, some things haven't changed at all. Here we have another new President complaining about a welfare system that is irrational and unfair in many respects and that puts a penalty on work and family stability. But some things are very much changed and for the better, we suspect—chief among them the political atmosphere. Yes, you are hearing plenty of complaints about various features of the Carter plan. But the assumptions concerning the need for a radical revision of our welfare system in the first place no longer have to be proved or even much argued. And it also seems to us that the ranks of the condescending left have diminished, those insensitive and inadvertent patronizers of the poor who fought every effort to make jobs and self-sufficiency a part of the welfare population's lives. So maybe this time around there is a better chance that a decent version of welfare reform will be enacted.

None of this is to suggest that we think Mr. Carter has found the perfect program. Aspects of it—the whole relation of his jobs program to the needs and interests of other, nonwelfare workers, for example—require careful scrutiny and no doubt some considerable alteration. And the economic assumptions on which it is based, along with its predicted outlays and savings, will require just as careful and even skeptical an examination. But by forcing Messrs. Callahan and Marshall to wrestle with the concept of a zero-cost-increase welfare reform, he forced inspection of our current programs that simply would not have been undertaken otherwise. He also averted what would have been the most normal and predictable response to an instruction to draw up a welfare reform: A (roughly) \$23-billion innovation that might not have been much better and could have been worse. We think that while there is much yet to fathom about the Carter proposal and probably a considerable amount to refine and change, the administration has done its work well: It has come out at the right place.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Increasing Pressure

Despite the warm embraces that marked the trip to Washington of the Israeli Premier, it appears little by little that the United States is increasing its pressure on its ally.

The United States is increasingly dependent on Arab oil and worried at the risk its moderate (Arab) friends in the Middle East would be running if moves toward a peace settlement broke down.

The Americans are clearly trying to demonstrate—perhaps for their own public opinion—that in the face of concessions from its hardest-line adversaries, Israel must re-

nounce its unshakable intransigence or lose the support of its main protector.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Canal and Confrontation

Certainly Mr. Carter should leave Congress in no doubt that any return to confrontation on the (Panama Canal) would find the United States isolated even among her allies. Britain in particular should be prepared to take a moral stand on this issue. In view of the courageous stand taken by Panama in favor of Belize against all its Central American neighbors.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1902

LONDON—King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were crowned and enthroned in Westminster Abbey. The coronation ceremony was carried out with all its medieval pomp and circumstance, and it passed off smoothly with his majesty bearing the fatigue admirably. The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury placed the crown upon the King's head.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1927

NEW YORK—"The day of jazz is over," according to Rollin Pease, bass baritone of Chicago and music critic for several papers in the Northwest. Mr. Pease is also known for his work in promoting community music. "The vogue for jazz is falling," he said. "In recent years this form of music has been greatly over-emphasized, but now that time is over."



'Face It, Men—We're Gonna Have to Look for Real Jobs.'

KGB, CIA Studies of Dirty Tricks

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The CIA's interest in magic is fully shared by the KGB, but since the Kremlin is not likely to publish the relevant information, as the CIA did last week, we have to reconstruct it ourselves from a number of clues which have become available over the years.

The CIA became interested in the subject during the cold war, when the study of Soviet brainwashing techniques led it to sponsor research into telepathy and other aspects of parapsychology. Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of the CIA, said last week that the secret U.S. project, named MK-ULTRA, was terminated 12 years ago. But what of the KGB?

When the KGB expelled Robert Tott of the Los Angeles Times from Moscow in June, it accused him of trying to obtain a scientific paper on Soviet work on "Psi particles," which claimed to explain the relationship between lasers and telekinesis, that is, the movement of an object without any material connection between what causes the object to move, and the object itself. Five of the papers presented to the conference on this subject have been identified in the Soviet scientific press as having been published in 1972, but they are not available abroad since they are presumably regarded as "state secrets."

This statement has been received somewhat skeptically in the West, but for once the KGB is right. Secret work on parapsychology is indeed being carried out in the Soviet Union. A conference held by the University of Kazakhstan, for instance, discussed the relationship between lasers and telekinesis, that is, the movement of an object without any material connection between what causes the object to move, and the object itself. Five of the papers presented to the conference on this subject have been identified in the Soviet scientific press as having been published in 1972, but they are not available abroad since they are presumably regarded as "state secrets."

Studies Under Way
In 1973, the Soviet journal Problems of Philosophy published a 9-page analysis of the claims of parapsychology by four Soviet scientists who concluded that "evidently, some of the so-called parapsychological phenomena really do occur," and recommended that the study of the subject continue in Soviet scientific establishments. In 1975 the entry on parapsychology in the great Soviet Encyclopedia confirmed that such studies were in fact under way in "appropriate" Soviet scientific institutions, including those which deal with psychological, physiological and biophysical research.

One reason why so little is known in the West about Soviet work in this area is that the KGB regards it as its own preserve. A Jewish émigré from the Soviet Union, Dr. August Stern, has described recently the work he did in a Siberian laboratory which was looking for the "Psi particle." As reported by Flora Lewis in The New York Times, the experiments involved applying electric shocks to newborn kittens to see whether their mothers, three floors above, reacted through some mental connection. He had worked for two years and found nothing. By the time he had left the Soviet Union in 1974, he was told that the only work being done on parapsychology was continuing under KGB auspices.

Another reason why we know so little about the Soviet work may be that there is not much in it that is worth knowing. For years telepathy and parapsychology were officially frowned upon in the Soviet Union as bourgeois "pseudo-sciences." It

was only in the late 50s that Soviet researchers were able to obtain official backing for their work by pointing to reports that the U.S. Navy was looking into the possibilities of telepathy as a means of communication for nuclear submarines.

Leonid Vasiliev, who had conducted similar experiments in Leningrad in the 30s, was promptly "rehabilitated" and allowed to publish several books on telepathy.

A number of scientific institutions and societies were encouraged to set up their own research groups, which have occasionally been mentioned in the Soviet press. One of the Soviet Union's leading stage magicians, Wolf Messing, a lapsed rabbi, was allowed to publish a book in which he claimed to have supernatural powers. Charlatans proliferated. Komsomolskaya Pravda reported, with a straight face, a telepathic experiment in which images were transmitted over a distance of 3,000 miles, between Moscow and Novosibirsk.

When the credentials of the experimenter, Karl Nikolayev, were questioned by skeptics, another Moscow paper promptly sprang to his defense by reporting that his grandfather had been one of Russia's first Marxists. He was obviously trustworthy, because his father was a Communist party member. "Unlike Wolf Messing," said Komsomolskaya Pravda, "Karl did not have to go to a religious school."

That was not quite fair to Wolf Messing, without whose help Soviet parapsychology probably would not be where it is today. Fame came to him at the beginning of the last war, when his mind-reading tricks had a huge success with theater audiences. His income was commensurate with his success. He made millions of rubles, and was able to buy two aircraft for the army out of his earnings. In his book, published in Moscow in 1966, he recounts a meeting with Stalin, who was apparently so impressed by his talents that he had them investigated by the secret police. Since Messing survived, to tell the tale, he must have persuaded the secret police that he had something to teach them. The KGB's more recent interest in scientific phenomena bordering

on the occult must owe something to this master magician, who would certainly have been available to teach the Soviet secret police some of the dirty tricks which John Mulholland, the New York magician, taught to the CIA.

Admiral Turner says that project MK-ULTRA included the study of "aspects of magicians' art useful in covert operations." John Mulholland, according to one of his associates, had been asked by the CIA to report on the claims of yet another magician who said that he could transmit telepathic messages over long distances. The only difference between the CIA and the KGB is that the first has given up its efforts, and that the other is still continuing them.

Stanley Baldwin, the ill-fated British Tory leader, that his spiritual home was in the last ditch, a location John Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, is desperately trying to stay out of.

Yet it is increasingly probable that in the end—following the immutable approach of majority-rule settlements in Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)—the 19-per cent white minority of Africa, the richest and most powerful nation will have to accept a last-ditch compromise. The latter can be based either on ending apartheid—political, social and economic—or on some form of geographical partition. The former idea is resented and the latter detested by white South Africans.

Today the whites dictate the destiny of the 63 per cent blacks, 10 per cent colored (mixed blood) and 3 per cent Asian population. Whites own the virtual totality of South Africa's industrial and mining wealth, most of its agricultural and 87 per cent of its land.

It is evident from changes in world opinion (symbolized by the U.S.A.) that black insurgents in South Africa could count on substantial support from other nations (not only Communists); the whites could not. This would seem to leave the Afrikaner minority with two alternatives, since it is unimaginable they will voluntarily accept genuine majority rule.

Alternatives
Alternative No. 1 would be to resist pressures with violence, gradually leading to widespread war. The threat to provoke global holocaust was the inner essence of Tito's successful strategy against Stalin in 1948.

Alternative No. 2 would be to negotiate territorial partition giving the nonwhite majority more than half the land and arranging population exchanges. This is a century of partitions—Irish, India, Palestine, Germany, Korea, Vietnam. None has worked well; but mankind favors "war tomorrow" over "war today."

Among specific studies concerning possible South African partition, an interesting one by Jürgen Bleck and Baron Klaus von der Ropp was published in Hamburg by Ausenpolitik last year.

Both authors are African specialists. They argue that once Zimbabwe and Namibia are independent, major change must come in South Africa.

The U.S. Commitment On Europe (Amended)

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A draft presidential directive on defense strategy was amended last week by adding six words that seemingly reassert the U.S. commitment to defend central Europe but actually raise contradictions that can be resolved only by Jimmy Carter himself.

The original draft prepared last month contained this ambiguous policy for meeting a Soviet attack against West Germany: "Consistent with present NATO strategy, including forward defense, the U.S. is committed to minimum loss of territory in the event of a Warsaw Pact conventional attack."

A revised version drafted last week was strengthened to read that "the U.S. is committed to having the capability, in conjunction with its allies, to stop a Warsaw Pact attack with minimum loss of territory and ultimately to restore prewar boundaries." Most important are those last six words—"and ultimately to restore prewar boundaries"—which mean that any Soviet invasion would be rolled back to the Communist bloc's present borders.

Reaffirmation

To compensate for this weakness, both PRM-10 and Brzezinski propose public reaffirmation of present NATO strategy as a privately admitting inadequacy means to pursue it. PRM-10 says the U.S. "publicly" portends "official" NATO strategy, particularly with regard to forward defense, restoration of the status ante. Hence, the latest of the presidential directive less than convincing when declares "the U.S. reaffirms strategy as expressed in 14/3."

Two Questions

According to some defense sources, those six words were slipped into the directive after our recent column reported a U.S. strategy conceding the loss of one-third of West Germany to a Soviet invasion. Whatever the timing, the revision raises two serious questions.

Question No. 1: PRM-10, the voluminous national-strategy paper upon which the six-page presidential directive is based, says a Soviet attack in central Europe can be rolled back to "prewar boundaries" only if defense spending is increased beyond a level acceptable to the U.S. public. As we reported earlier, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski echoed that view before the Security Coordinating Council (SCC), which made no dissent. So, how will the pledge in the presidential directive be made good?

Question No. 2: Both PRM-10 and Brzezinski (at the SCC meeting) suggest covering military weakness with strong rhetoric. So, were the six reassuring words added merely in pursuance of this dubious tactic?

What is involved here is not merely scholarly consideration of future options but an official appraisal of present reality. PRM-10 says: "The study concludes that the chances of NATO's stopping an attack with minimal loss of territory and then achieving its full objective of recovering that land which had been lost appears remote at the present time."

The four alternative strategies indicated by PRM-10 as the ones most acceptable to the American

public would continue this situation. In addition, PRM-10's strategies "provide only moderate conventional capability to confront the Soviets worldwide in the event a major eruption" and indicates the "extra capability to do this is 'unrealistic.'" That undermines the New York Times report, attributing "a senior White House official" that U.S. attacks on Soviet "sets" outside Europe would "Moscow to surrender German invasion gained in a mission."

This grossly misstates the plan, in the view of most military experts—such as retired James Hollingsworth. In his study for the Senate, Hollingsworth put less emphasis on "national manpower" than on "national firepower." Nowhere in hundreds of pages of PRM-10 is it even suggested that dardened, more powerful and guns might defend Europe without massive increase in defense spending.

PRM-10, the product of appointed civilians at the tagon, is regarded by uniformed officers not so much as idly glibly impure as professed shoddy. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has been about giving it his full endorsement and has privately criticized aspects of it. Yet nobody repudiated it as a source of potential mischief, and the remaining Brzezinski has braced its NATO strategy.

One additional contradiction: Whereas the draft press directive reaffirms President Carter's promise to NATO of a 3 per cent annual increase in real defense spending, the Office of Management and Budget has a 1-per-cent increase ceiling next year's defense budget, gap between what this administration says and what it on defense questions is wide.

freedom. But their population remain available as a reserve for cheap labor inside Africa. The system thus at camouflaged apartheid, if homelands are accessible to Africa's economic centers.

Blenck and Ropp conclude that Pretoria itself dimly for possible partition along a Sishen-Bloemfontein-Port 3 both based on the Cape prov and with some kind of special negotiations to northern black-mining and industrial regions.

Such a surgical operation would be cruel. It would depend on extensive Western support order to assure viability of small, mainly white South African homelands.

Finally, blacks in the 2 would have to move away: tribalism to avoid disintegration and maintain a healthy balance with their southern neighbors.

Obviously this speculation is not theoretical. All the United States at present to try to display understanding and sympathy for all parties a difficult, inevitably long-term process of change. Washington aims, whatever happy at ending that last ditch of war—which could engulf world.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed on with initials but no return address will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

'Likable' Bureaucrat Arrested

50,000 Swindle in Washington

by S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A "likable" 30-year-old man, described by his neighbors as a "GS-5 level civil servant," was arrested by the Department of Justice, charged with swindling \$50,000 from the federal government in a series of deals.

On Friday Mr. Sibert, 30, who lives in Clinton, Md., was arrested and charged with embezzlement of government funds when he arrived in Las Vegas with \$50,000. He is currently being held in Nevada on \$100,000 bond but has agreed to return to Washington voluntarily to face prosecution.

Diversions Scheme

Affidavits filed in support of Mr. Sibert's arrest outlined a scheme in which he allegedly diverted to his own personal bank account funds of the Urban Mass Transit Administration intended for the Atlanta subway system.

Investigators said they had impounded a 30-foot houseboat, and had also learned of extensive recent real estate purchases here and in the western United States.

"We're finding more property by the hour," an agent said.

Arrested with Mr. Sibert in Las Vegas was Lois Benson, 30, of Capitol Heights, Md. She was released on personal recognizance and ordered to report to Washington to face charges. Also arrested was Mr. Sibert's wife, 23. Charges against Mrs. Sibert were dropped yesterday, however.

Rented Rooms

Another affidavit authorizing a search warrant for three rooms rented by Mr. Sibert at the Capitol Hilton Hotel here stated that he admitted the embezzlement to FBI agents after he was arrested.

He reportedly said that he had about \$20,000 in negotiable securities, including TTT and IBM stock and bonds, in the hotel's safe deposit box, and that there was additional cash and jewelry in the three rooms there.

In addition, the affidavit said, Mr. Sibert said he had three automobiles parked in the hotel garage and that the cars—including a Lincoln convertible—had been purchased with stolen money. FBI agents said they were still rounding up additional cars Mr. Sibert had purchased recently.

Mr. Sibert began working with UMTA about four years ago as a G-3 clerk. He reportedly would use his position to generate vouchers by which the Treasury Department would be authorized to issue checks to the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority. His supervisor would approve the vouchers and return them to Mr. Sibert, federal sources said.

Razor Blades, Tape

The sources said Mr. Sibert would then use razor blades and tape to alter the approved vouchers so the checks issued by the Treasury would be mailed to him instead of to MARTA.

The checks, one of which was for \$300,000, would then be deposited in a bank account he had opened at the Suburban Trust Co. branch in Suitland, where he had told bankers he was a self-employed contractor who received grants from DOT, agents said.

William Boswell, UMTA's associate administrator for administration, said that "a lot of people had respect for Sibert's knowledge" and ability as a contract review officer. Mr. Sibert's job was to review awards of UMTA money to state and local governments and make sure the underlying contracts were mathematically correct and met government standards, officials said.

Mr. Sibert reportedly told a neighbor that he had won a large settlement in a lawsuit he claimed to have filed against two security guards who he said beat him. The amount of the settlement varied from \$100,000 to \$1 million.

FBI Agents In Las Vegas Investigated

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9.—Complaints about FBI agents accepting favors and becoming cozy with organized crime figures spurred a recent internal probe of the bureau's Las Vegas field office, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

Although the FBI refused to discuss any details of the investigation, Director Clarence Kelley confirmed such a probe had been conducted. He said the results of the inquiry were being reviewed for possible disciplinary action.

The investigation, begun in mid-June, was based on allegations that FBI agents were accepting free meals, complimentary show tickets, lodging and other gratuities from the owners and operators of various hotels and gambling casinos, according to a source.

'Playing Footsie'

"Hell, some of our agents are playing footsie with the same bastards we're trying to put in jail," said an agent who asked not to be identified.

Many of the complaints about the agents' activities came from the U.S. Attorney's Office, various federal law enforcement agencies and other FBI field offices, a source told the Times. "FBI field offices outside of Las Vegas were even refusing to share criminal intelligence information with the bureau office in Las Vegas because they were afraid of leaks," a federal source said.

—Los Angeles Times



Cars near Sapporo, Japan, are covered with ashes from eruption of Mount Usu.

5,000 Flee Erupting Volcano in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Three more eruptions rocked Mount Usu today, forcing the evacuation of 5,000 persons from a hot-spring spa nearby.

Officials said that the eruptions, which brought to 11 the number since Sunday, took place at an interval of about two hours this morning and spewed volcanic ash and rocks over the spa on Lake Toya at the foot of Mount Usu.

Reports from Lake Toya said that the village had turned into

a ghost town as residents fled. In a nearby town, 30 patients in serious condition at a hospital were transferred to Sapporo, the capital of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island where Mount Usu is situated.

Flood of Fire

The 2,175-foot, twin-peaked volcano sent pillars of fire almost 1,000 feet into the air last night, showering white volcanic ash on Lake Toya.

The initial eruption on Sunday sent fist-sized rocks 39,360

feet into the air and forced the evacuation of 20,000 tourists and 7,000 residents from the area. More than 1,000 minor earthquakes over 1.2 days preceded the initial eruption at 9:15 a.m. Sunday and tremors rocked the area at a rate of about 60 an hour yesterday.

The volcano last erupted over a two-year period between 1943 and 1945 and experts at Tokyo, Hokkaido and Kyoto universities said that the current activity is expected to continue for a long period.

Division of France's Leftists Widens Over A-Arm Policy

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP).—France's leftist alliance became further divided today over policy on nuclear weapons.

Georges Marchais, the Communist party leader, asked on the front page of L'Humanité whether his Socialist allies are telling the truth about their nuclear arms policy.

Yesterday Socialist leader François Mitterrand rejected fundamental Communist doctrine on France's force de frappe, or nuclear deterrent.

The dispute raises the question of whose nuclear policy will prevail if the Socialist-Communist alliance wins legislative elections in the spring.

While long hostile to France's independent nuclear force, the Communist party decided in May that there is no other way to defend France credibly.

This contradicted a six-year-old position drawn up with the Socialists, which said if the leftist alliance won power it would immediately jettison nuclear weaponry.

A three-party commission designed to bring the program up to date for the elections papered over the deep disagreement last week by concluding:

"A leftist government will make disarmament its 'final objective,' work for multilateral nuclear disarmament, but keep up the nuclear force in the meantime, while remembering the final decision belongs to the people."

Underlying the compromise was recognition by the Socialists that the nuclear force has gone too far to be dumped in a one-sided pacifist gesture.

At the same time, the deal left the way open for Mr. Mitterrand's suggestion of a referendum on atomic weapons and nuclear power plants if a leftist government were installed.

But the differences remain greater than the agreement. For one thing, the Communists say nuclear weapons should be aimed "in all directions," in other words against the West as well as the East.

"I don't see the necessity to point our missiles at our own allies," Mr. Mitterrand has replied.

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Chinese Wolf Believed Ancestor 'ueblo Indians' 'Best Friend'

By Boyce Rensberger

YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The dogs that yelped around aboriginal Indian settlements in the U.S. Southwest, the estimated animals in the New World, may have been descendants of the Chinese wolf that migrated into North America with the first people to reach this continent.

A hypothesis has been advanced by two researchers, namely the oldest known examples of domesticated dogs were 10,000-year-old dog bones found with human remains in Idaho. Remains of a 14,000-year-old dog had been found in Iraq, though it has long been held that domesticated dogs are descended from wolves, dogs possess a sort of hook at the tip of their jawbone that ascends to the temple to allow attachments useful for chewing an omnivorous diet, being entirely carnivorous, need no such feature but instead dogs, living on scraps of human food, might researchers have noted that the Chinese wolf, a sub-species of the wild dog that once inhabited nearly all of the Hemisphere, possesses the hook on its jawbone. Other researchers say in their report in the Aug. 5 issue of Science, suggests that the Chinese wolf may be the ancestor of the domestic dog. The report was by Stanley Olsen, a biologist at the University of California, Berkeley, and a graduate student in anthropology.

Alternative Fuels Stressed

Senate Unit Tells Schlesinger Gasoline Tax Wrong Tactic

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Finance Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski told Energy Secretary Schlesinger yesterday that a standby tax on gasoline and get behind a tax to subsidize development of other fuels.

Schlesinger went to the Senate to ask that it be pieces of President Carter's energy program that it by the House. He said tax on purchase of cars strengthened more miles per gallon, tax on oil and natural gas. He asked again for a gasoline tax, which would be 50 cents a gallon annual steps if motor- to meet specified con-

ditions to prevent energy from having an adverse effect on the economy, Mr. Carter said to rebuke them, on the standby gas-

tax took effect, would the entire population split basis.

Cohen, 77, Heart Medical Condition Is Dead

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Dr. Henry H. Cohen, 77, who helped shape state-run health care on Sunday, died after a long illness. He was consulted by officials when the Health Service was created after World War II. He was a peer in 1956.

Henry Cohen, the physician-elect president of the American Medical Association, died of heart failure after a long illness. He was a peer in 1956.

Dr. Cohen, 77, died of heart failure after a long illness. He was a peer in 1956.

Dr. Cohen, 77, died of heart failure after a long illness. He was a peer in 1956.

UN Unit Predicts Big Grain Crop

ROME, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—World cereal stocks may reach excessive levels this year following bumper harvests, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said yesterday.

Excluding China and the Soviet Union, which do not submit figures to the FAO, this year's harvests are expected to raise world stocks from 160 million tons to between 181 million and 184 million tons, the FAO annual Commodities Review said. Stocks of this size would represent 20 per cent of world annual grain consumption, well above the 17 to 18 per cent reserves the FAO considers necessary to safeguard against sudden shortages. The review warned the rise would depress prices and force producers to cut back on output to avoid a serious market glut.

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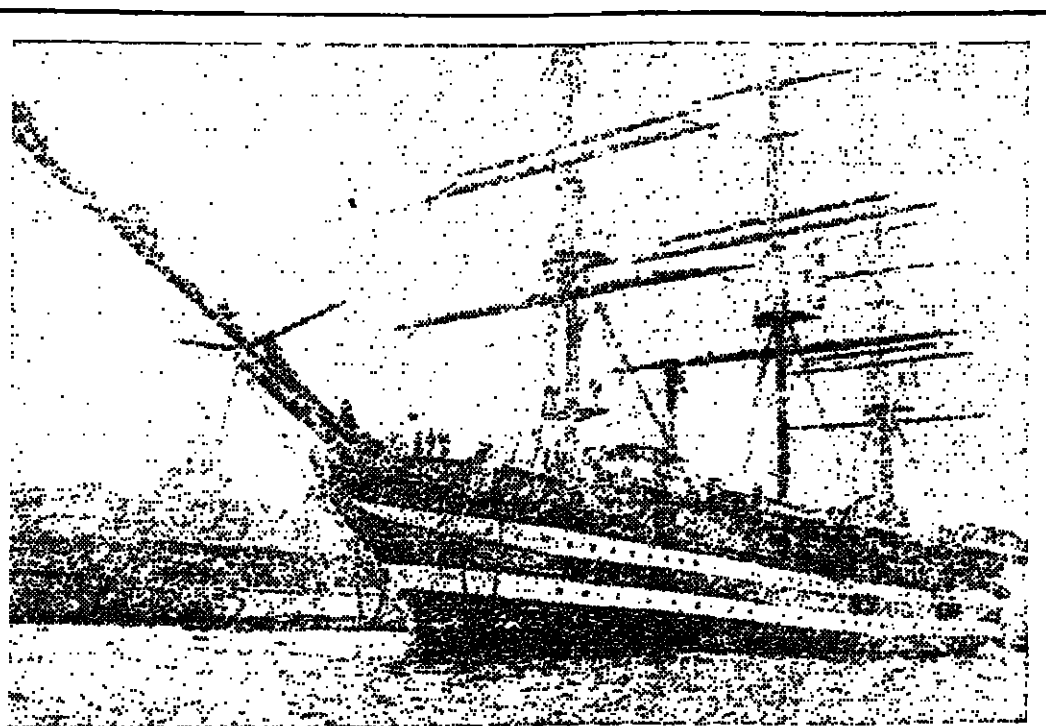
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BENVENUTO—The world's largest sailing training ship, Italy's Amerigo Vesputti, arriving in Hamburg recently for five-day visit. In rear, St. Michael's Church.

New Approach to Juvenile Delinquency

Swedish 'Reform School' Aids Whole Family

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

SKA, Sweden—Amid a collection of rustic cottages on this island south of Stockholm, Sweden has taken a new approach to juvenile delinquency.

In 1972, the Swedes questioned the wisdom of isolating troubled children for treatment, then sending them back to the same disturbed family atmosphere.

So, in the last five years, the SKA children's village here has become a family village, where all the immediate members of distressed and socially disadvantaged families—the Swedes call it "political poverty"—come for group therapy and rehabilitation.

Bengt Borjesson, the psychologist in charge of the project, said, "This is such a simple idea I wonder why it is not repeated elsewhere. It is the normal way. Taking kids away from their homes is abnormal."

In principle, the families come here voluntarily. In truth, Mr. Borjesson said, four out of five

come under the threat from welfare authorities that their children will be taken away from them if they do not.

"It is easy for the state to do it," he said. "There is a formal right of appeal, but these people rarely use it."

Before 1973, SKA was a reform school. There were seven houses with foster parents for the disturbed children. It was a place, Mr. Borjesson said, "with good resources and bad results."

The change to a family village met strong resistance. Three-quarters of the staff quit "on ideological grounds," Mr. Borjesson said, and even then "authorities wanted to give us more staff than we wanted."

"The effort aims to bring families out of their despair and equip them to cope better with life. The need was less for specialized treatment of problem cases than for individual family and group efforts."

All Contribute

"The principle is that of a rotten ship," Mr. Borjesson said. "If we don't all help, it will sink." Hence the officials make it appear that the village functions badly to force the "guests," as they are called, to contribute.

The village has 25 houses, 13 for guest families and 12 for staff members. The guests stay for an average of three to five months, with the children attending a special school with intensive care and a low teacher-pupil ratio.

"The problems that bring the families here range from drinking and drugs to wife-beating and broken homes."

The staff includes a psychiatrist and three psychologists. Group therapy and work are em-

phasized. The guests are expected to help run the village, and it now operates with only 30 staff members compared to 80 before the shift in emphasis.

The idea is to teach the guests how to participate in life. "It is a fundamental problem in Sweden," Mr. Borjesson said. "Everything is overorganized here. There is no room for individual initiative."

Certain Principles

The camp has developed certain principles. One is to encourage people not to go back to their old residences but to start in a new area where they are not known and are therefore less likely to revert to old habits. About 82 per cent of the first 200 families followed that advice.

Another principle is not to take repeats and to emphasize to all guests that their time in SKA is short.

"If people knew they could come back, they would develop a dependency on the place," Mr. Borjesson said.

For these reasons, the staff tries to draw people out of the shells they have built as protection against the real or imagined cruelties of life outside. At the village assembly point, called Nykter, or curiosity, all put in about 15 hours a week in group therapy.

They discuss current events, television programs and plans for outings, and all are required to participate. Individual therapy except in urgent situations is de-emphasized to prevent people from feeling that they can solve their problems by therapy itself.

Differences Unresolved

No attempt is made to smooth over class differences. "We don't try to hide it, rather we confront people with it," Mr. Borjesson said.

So far it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the effectiveness of the program. Mr. Borjesson said the children who leave the village and go to regular schools tend to do much better.

He believes that the women and children profit most. "Many men still cannot face a leadership role," he said.

In one of the houses, a father and mother were watching television as their 3-year-old daughter romped nearby. "We drink too much," the father said. "We're not good parents when we drink." Both said that they have cut back on liquor in their time here, and that they have gained something else that may be more important.

"We talk over our problems with other people here," he said. "We never did this before. I hope we stay here longer. I need it." "We fall more often than not in helping the whole family unit," Mr. Borjesson said. "But we don't try to change people, only their relationships with other people, and most of our families are able to re-establish communication when they leave."

© Los Angeles Times.

THEATER IN PRAGUE

The Magic Lantern Starts A New Life at Almost 20

By Betty Werther

PRAGUE (UPI)—Prague's Laterna Magika, going on 20 years old, is presenting a new program and starting a new life as experimental section of the Czech National Theater.

The new show, "The Wonderful Circus" (Kouzelný Cirkus), described as "a fairy tale for grown-ups on the frontier between dream and reality," combines the latest techniques to form the clever amalgam of cinema and live theater which made the Magic Lantern famous.

These techniques have been picked up and adapted in theaters and nightclubs around the world, but the program presented nightly to packed houses in Prague continues to be unusual. Imagine a multiple-scene screen where actors and dancers are seen in spectacular settings and in a variety of situations and at the same time appear live on stage. What results is a back-and-forth action between players on stage with themselves or other actors on the screen.

In "The Wonderful Circus," a loose plot provides the kind of comic, dramatic or adventurous material which best lends itself to the Magic Lantern's special effects. Two clowns hatch out of giant eggs which are first seen floating in a stormy sea. Then crashing waves on the screen blend into undulating canvas in front and the two characters seem to be cast directly from the screen onto the stage.

Other Principles

The other principals, a blonde Venus representing the Dream, and a mustachioed Devil, symbolizing more basic realities and temptations, make their entries, she standing on a half-shell floating across a high mountain lake and he spewn onto the stage from the flaming mouth of a volcano.

The clowns gradually grow old as Venus, object of their pursuit, remains eternally young. But in the end they have become wise and are apparently quite happy to see the beautiful blonde go off with a young man.

"In fairy tales everything is true to life, except that it is more translucent, clearer," read the program notes, which said "that is why we so badly need the wisdom

of fairy tales in which all ends well."

On the way to acquiring wisdom and understanding, the clowns move through their two-and-a-half-hour life at a terrific clip. At one point they set up a real circus and carry off such exploits as leaping from the stage onto horses on the screen or taming scowled-in tigers from on-stage positions.

In another sequence, a brilliantly colored balloon takes the clowns and Venus from the stage up and into an on-screen sky, then back down again through an ocean of apple blossoms, or again landing in what looks like an Amazonian forest but which is actually a structure enlarged from film shot through grass.

Another gussy episode shows the clowns striding an on-stage leader which, against the background film, appears to be speeding mile after mile along roads and highways not only through fields, forests, plains and mountains but, as they mime a struggle to keep their balance, through the snow, leaves and flowers of all four seasons.

The Director

Director of the whimsical fantasy and author of the screenplay, Evald Schorm, was a member of the Czech new wave of cinema which included Milos Forman, Věra Chytilová and Jan Němec. Using three synchronized 35-mm cameras, he spent nearly a year to shoot the color film which in addition to following the scenario is also a spectacular travelogue of Czechoslovakia.

Venus's half-shell, for instance, floats across a lake nestled in the snow-capped High Tatras Mountains of Slovakia. Since, however, Czechoslovakia can claim neither the snowy sea nor the volcano in Bulgaria and the well-mimic volcano is actually a blazing furnace in a Moravian steel plant.

Of the three synchronized projectors used for the performance, one or even two are sometimes used to follow actors on stage with white light. And in fact in the current production, the already tricky projection problems have been multiplied by incorporation for the first time of dancers and pantomime artists from the "black theater," another



Film and live actors combine at Prague's Laterna Magika.

Czech innovation which has also been widely adopted and adapted in other countries.

"Since for black theater only those parts of the body or accessories painted with luminous paint are visible under special light, the synchronization of this production was much more difficult than usual," said technical assistant Martin Hofmeister, who nonetheless helped see to it that giant playing cards seem to be floating through the air and a big pink rose to be opening and closing its own petals.

"But you can't imagine the innumerable and unusual difficulties involved in this kind of an undertaking," added Hofmeister. "For instance, it may really be necessary that an actor on the screen and on the stage be—or appear to be—the same size," and he recalls a scene in which an actor on stage seems to throw a ball which is caught by the same actor on the screen.

The scenography for "The Wonderful Circus" was done by Josef Svoboda, who is also director of the Czech National Theater's experimental program. For

Svoboda, one of the main problems involved in productions of this kind stems from the necessity, he says, "for the actors to adapt to the fixed rhythm of a film, whereas in classic theater each performance has a different rhythm if only because they play to a different public each time."

Svoboda was among the first to experiment the use of projections with live dramatists, but admitted that, at the beginning, "the high cost of making a film was a major hindrance."

He said that film was used as a major dramatic element for the first time in 1950 when the Czechoslovak State Film Organization financed production of Svoboda's "The Eleventh Commandment." "In that play," said Svoboda, "the film could not have existed by itself any more than the live performers could have acted meaningfully without the film."

But the Laterna Magika was officially born in 1958 when the National Theater was commissioned to create a program for Expo 58 in Brussels. Such was the success of that venture, that

the Magic Lantern was own theater, in the 420-seat cinema in the new town at 40 Narov which it still occupies.

Since 1958, however, another successful program at the National Theater, the National Fair in 1967, the Laterna has operated independently out of from the resort talent of the National's programs, heavy in gimmicks, were aimed children and tourists.

"Svoboda sees a brilliant opening up for the Laterna, which recently 'home' to become the mental stage" of the Theater.

"Most of us realized that the evolution of the would have to be rather than technical niques were not simply ends in themselves."

"Now that the word 'tal' is again linked with term, we intend to look authors to write for its and to use its kinds of innovative pro-

MOVIES IN PARIS: Brazil Brings Happy Surprise to Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The happiest surprise of the summer season is the new Brazilian comedy, "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands" (at the Monte Carlo, the Natio and the St. Germain Studio in Portuguese and at the Gaumont Richelieu and the Montparnasse Pathé dubbed into French).

Here is a fests of a film, exuberant, exotic, erotic and often exuberantly funny. The characters—including a ghost—are all genuinely alive and the bizarre episodes, those realistic and those of supernatural tinge, are quick with boisterous humor and devil-may-care impudence. Most unusual of all, it is never for a moment dull.

In the midst of a carnival in a Bahia town the obnoxious playboy of the region, cavorting in the festival procession, has a heart attack and drops dead. Gambler, gigolo and swindler, he has been the live-wire of the community, his unruly presence relieving boredom in the town. His passing is regretted by all at his gaudy funeral. His young wife mourns him sincerely and in a series of flashbacks we have glimpses of their tempestuous union. He was a problem husband, unfaithful and unreliable, but he was a memorable lover.

After a respectable interval his widow is urged by her relatives to marry again and a pharmacist makes an acceptable proposal. Shy, scholarly, kind, this solid citizen is the antithesis of her late mate, but their marriage has



José Wilker, Sonia Braga and Mauro Mendonça in "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands."

a soothing tranquility after her earlier experience. On the first anniversary of this second wedding she finds her first husband in her bed. He is a phantom, invisible to everyone but herself, but, though now a spirit, he remains for her a creature of flesh. What we have is an allegory about the varieties of love.

The scenario is based on a novel by Jorge Amado, a humorist who specializes in depicting the Bahia towns where voodoo superstitions and practices persist and passions still have jungle ferocity. Director Bruno Barreto has reproduced the incidents and fascinating setting with arresting skill and Rabelaisian mirth and the acting is sparkling, with Sonia Braga as the bewildered, dispirited dona, with José Wilker as the wildest, wildest of the perfect key as the kindly pharmacist who is the widow's second husband. "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands" is charmingly clever and attractive, a pungent, piquant sex comedy that is always tremendously amusing. There would be no box-office slump if more movies were of this high order.

Ivan Passer, the émigré Czech director, does not seem to have found himself artistically aboard. His first try in exile was the stale mush about a hophead and his woes and "There's an Ace Up My Sleeve" (at the France-Elysées in English) is a James Hadley Chase chase. This estimable film-maker is deserving of finer

material. Kafka, Perutz, Werfel and other authors of his native Prague would be suited for his interpretation. He is simply wasted being assigned to trashy scripts.

Here we have Omar Sharif—also wasting his time—playing an international financier of questionable ethics who seeks to augment his fortune by marrying his adoring secretary to a wicked, paralytic baron, played by Bernard Vicki, the director of that remarkable German war film, "The Bridge." Vicki is the third time-waster involved. Sharif, employing a naive Yankee ski champion as his plot, storms a haunted mountain castle to rescue the bartered bride (Karen Black) who is engaged in working her

writes on her boss's stooge (James Bottoms). There is much dodging of bullets, skidding autos, cannons and sword thrusts in the final reels, but the required Hitchcock suspense is lacking.

Stanley Kramer's "The Domino Principle" (at the Concorde and the Quartier Latin in English) is of similar sinister complexion but more elaborate and solemn with a paranoid streak at the base of its script. It begins with the announcement that we are being brainwashed and manipulated by a mysterious set of evil men, by inference bankers, who control the destiny of the world. Who they are or what their ob-

jectives are is never leaving the spectator with delusions of

In any case, these two villains have great promise from prison to train him assassinate one of their He commits the crime he, too, must be eliminated. Hackman is his usual tough, hard-boiled liberated tool of the secret service. Richard Widmark is sneering agent of corrupt Mickey Rooney, now a ed elder, and Eli Wall subsidiary roles.

It is customary for sters to solve their riddle, conclusion, but "The Principle" prefers to r unsolicited warning, reminded us the only th with good advice is it along.

"13 Women for Caesar the Paramount Elysées" is another caution. Ilesque show design, but costumed seams with cracks, it discloses. Tor as the Ubiduous Venetia of the 18th century, a tion comparable to casti cho Marx as Goethe bi humorous results.

The energetic star dis stamina by enacting ot Chevalier de Seingalt bi pickpocket who resists great lover and profess physical similarity. "Carnavales" than a careful posed attitude—a games man of cultivated habits group of people invade his ment with their problem role would seem to be a for Dick Cavett, a meti book. But he appeared "fortable," and "awkward of the problems, accord Gustov, is that Cavett only newcomer to a cas has been acting together the play opened on Brov. The rest of the actors in Michael Lombard. N. Coster and John Horton, deepened into an ensamb

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"March or Die" starring Terrence Hill, Catherine Deneuve, Gene Hackman and Max Von Sydow, "is an extraordinarily wooden movie that, while ostensibly being about the futility of battle, actually has more to do with the futility of making movies about that futility," according to Janet Maslin. The director, Dick Richards, "has a good eye for faces. But his talents are ill-suited to his material here." The plot is a complicated one about Miss Deneuve and Hill having

an affair, Hackman muttering about the trenches, Von Sydow on an archaeological dig and Arab indignation at the intruders and their grave robbing. "Although a few of these subplots have a romantic ring to them, the movie's general tone is as hard-boiled as its title," Miss Maslin says.

"Greeded Lightning" has Richard Pryor "giving a coolly sustained dramatic performance," according to Janet Maslin. "In a winning biography of Wendell Scott, the first black stock-car racing driver," Michael Schultz, the director, is "at his most quietly telling, as he incorporates a warm sense of Scott's family into a broader, slightly harsher portrait of the era in which he came to maturity." Beau Bridges, who plays a white driver who uses racism as a convenience but turns out to be a close friend

of Scott's, "has a vitality, especially when ters with Pryor." As Sco Pam Grier "at times to make herself incoherent which constitutes a bit willpower over natural s

Plays

"Otherwise Engaged," mon Gray, has Dick Cavett as his Broadway de Simon Hecch, the role by Alan Bates in Lond played on Broadway until ly by Tom Courtney. Mel calls French "less a character than a careful posed attitude—a games man of cultivated habits group of people invade his ment with their problem role would seem to be a for Dick Cavett, a meti book. But he appeared "fortable," and "awkward of the problems, accord Gustov, is that Cavett only newcomer to a cas has been acting together the play opened on Brov. The rest of the actors in Michael Lombard. N. Coster and John Horton, deepened into an ensamb

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Spanish Tourism Up

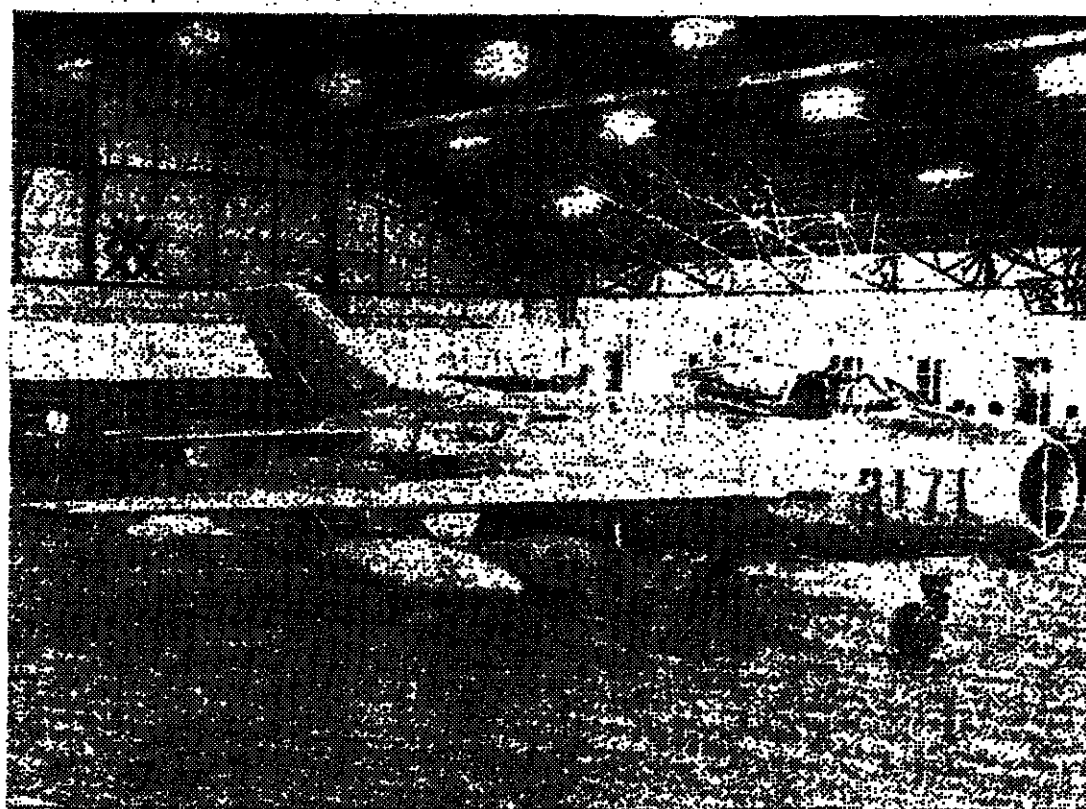
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Red Chinese MIG19 Pilot Flies to Freedom in Taiwan



This is the MIG19 that Fan Yuan-yen flew to freedom in Taiwan, the Republic of China, July 7.



Still wearing his Communist pilot's uniform, Fan Yuan-yen responds to his warm reception at an open press conference in Taipei July 8.

Fan Yuan-yen, a Chinese Communist MIG19 pilot and squadron leader, flew to freedom in Taiwan, the Republic of China, on July 7, 1977. At open press conference the next day, he said:

On Defection—“I began to think of escaping after the start of the cultural revolution. I couldn't tell my wife and children about my plans; under the Communists there is no trust between even husband and wife. I can remember that an officer of the 42nd Division was betrayed to the Communist party by his wife for secretly listening to free world broadcasts. I think that all Communist pilots would seek freedom if they could. I did not know of other defections except that of Li Hsiao-ping (who flew a UT28 bomber to Taiwan in 1966). The authorities disclosed that one incident and told us to report any fellow-pilots who were acting strangely.”

On Human Rights—“My wife and three children will be persecuted by the Communists for what I have done. That is the way they are. They punish innocent people as a matter of course. I want to remind you that President Carter is advocating human rights for everyone. I hope that you journalists and my countrymen will appeal to the world to help assure the safety of my family. I have thought of asking Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to seek the release of my wife and children during his trip to Peking.”

On U.S. Relations—“The Chinese Communists used to describe the United States as their No. 1 enemy. Now the Soviet Union has become No. 1 and the Chinese Communists are trying to play off the United States against

the Soviet Union. Normal relations between the Chinese Communists and the United States are impossible. The Chinese Communist leaders seek American help only to resolve their internal and external contradictions.”

On Purges—“No one believes what the Chinese Communists say about purges. When Liu Shao-chi was in power, he was hailed as a good Communist. Then he was overthrown and denounced. Lin Biao was described as a military genius. Now he is a villain. These and many other purges have convinced the people that purges are nothing more than dog-bite-dog power struggles. The Chinese Communist regime is unstable, and the purges of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, Teng Hsiao-ping and many others have wised up the people. Everyone knows that Hua Kuo-feng is no different from those who have been purged. Right now the target is the “gang of four,” while Hua Kuo-feng is the hero of the hour. But who is next on the list of those to be purged?”

First Day in Taiwan—“There aren't many TV sets or programs on the mainland. Even a pilot cannot afford to buy a set. Our prize possession is a transistor radio. I have already noticed that color TV sets are commonplace in Taiwan. Everything here is better than on the mainland. The economy is in much better shape. My initial impression of Taipei is very good. All the people are well dressed. It is an honor for me to give this press conference. It couldn't happen on the mainland. I am happy to be able to talk freely.”

Free China Relief Association
1 Tientsin East Road, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

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International Herald Tribune

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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10	89	11 1/2	11 1/2						
10	90	16 1/2	16 1/2						
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10	92								

London Metals Market

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs.)		Aug. 9, 1977	
		Today	
		Bid-Ask	
		Prev. A-	
July	35.45	35.40	35.40
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35
Dec	35.45	36.19	35.35
Jan	35.45	36.19	35.35
Feb	35.45	36.19	35.35
Mar	35.45	36.19	35.35
Apr	35.45	36.19	35.35
May	35.45	36.19	35.35
June	35.45	36.19	35.35
July	35.45	36.19	35.35
Aug	35.45	36.19	35.35
Sept	35.45	36.19	35.35
Oct	35.45	36.19	35.35
Nov	35.45	36.19	35.35

London Commodities

		Aug. 9, 1977				Prev
		High	Low	Close	(Std-Ask)	(Ck)
Feb	46.30	46.85	45.70	45.50	-	-
Mar	47.75	46.50	44.80	44.40	-85	-
Apr	47.00	47.00	45.55	45.75	-	-
May	47.00	47.00	45.20	45.40	-75	-
Jun	45.50	45.50	45.45	45.45	-	-
SUGAR						
Oct	117.50	112.50	111.50	113.60	112.40	-
Nov	117.50	117.50	114.75	115.15	112.60	-
Dec	117.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.45	-
Jan	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Feb	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Mar	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Apr	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
May	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jun	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jul	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Aug	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Sep	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Oct	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Nov	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Dec	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jan	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Feb	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Mar	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Apr	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
May	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jun	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jul	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Aug	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Sep	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Oct	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Nov	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Dec	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jan	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Feb	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Mar	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Apr	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
May	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jun	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jul	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Aug	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Sep	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Oct	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Nov	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Dec	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jan	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Feb	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Mar	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Apr	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
May	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jun	126.25	125.50	123.50	125.80	125.85	-
Jul						

Paris Commodities

skaint w/	FNC	Natind ofA	Sep	No trade	1820	1900	1820	1
ha Hind	FeoPaas	Newmon		Lots: 519				
Airin	Freat Am	Owini 4:35f						
Contil	Gon MedCl	ProPreChc						
Contil	GILR, etc	Revoind						
Contil	Hetic Mng	Schitz Br						
Contil	Contil	SchScot Lin						
Contil	Induker 2.85c	ShurWm at						
Contil	Kaistred	South P						
Contil	Kelc pRB	TRW Inc						
Contil	TRW Corp	TRW 4:00f						
Contil	Marion Lab	TRW 4:50f						
Contil	Marley	UW Ind						
Contil	Marley Kind	UW Ind						
Contil	Magnif F	War Swasey						
Contil	MoShw Rub	WinAir Lin						
Contil	Monarch M							

Paris Commodities			
	Aug. 7, 1977		
High	Low	Clos	(Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Oct	835	871	865- 875
Nov			875- 883
Dec	900	948	932- 945
Jan			940- 945
Feb	996	795	995- 997
Mar			999-1005
Apr			1005-1015
May			1005-1010
Oct			
Jul			
Lets: 175			
COCA			
Sep	2,465	2,490	2,470-2,418
Oct	2,175	2,185	2,172-2,160
Dec	2,058	2,048	2,052-2,046
Mar			2,046-2,025
Jul			1,840- 1,840
May			1,899- 1,900

Bigger Stake in Bank
Bought by Suez Group
 PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ)—

NOW in EUROPE

Banque Transatlantique SA has made a public offer to acquire a minimum of 14,000 shares (15 per cent of the capital) of Société Française de Banque at 20 francs a share. Française de Banque was last quoted at 190 francs.

The offer is valid till September 30.

The Suex Banking group, which controls Banque Transatlantique through its subsidiary, Crédit Industriel et Commercial already owns 72 per cent of the capital of Française de Banque.

Other major shareholders in Banque Transatlantique are Credit Italiano with 20 per cent and American Financial Corp. with 10.5 per cent.

DIAMONDS

Iran Oil Output
TEHRAN, Aug. 9 (Reuters). — Iran's daily average oil output last month dropped for the second consecutive month to 4.7 million barrels, the lowest since the beginning of the year, according to the state-owned National Iranian Oil Co. June production was 5.1 million barrels.

The undersigned announce

DEBENTURES 1978, 1987

The undersigned trustee for the above mentioned debentures announces that its address has been changed from 208 Keizersgracht Amsterdam to 326-328 Nieuwe Edeles Voorburgwal Amsterdam.

The Trustee
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEES
KANTOOR B.V.
Amsterdam, August 5, 1977.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARUBENI CORPORATION

**MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC
INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.**

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from August 29, 1977 Kasei Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 9 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., each repr. 9 shs., will be payable with shs. 3.87 net (div. per record-date 5.20.77; gross Yen 5 p. sh.) a deduction of 18% Japanese tax = Yen 73.- = Dfls. -.68 per share.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = (Yen 100.- = Dfls. -.91 p. sh.) will be deducted.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARUBENI CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from August 29, 1977 Kasei Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 9 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's Marubeni Corporation, each repr. 150 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.85 net (div. per record-date 3.21.77; gross Yen 3 p. sh.) after deduction of 18% Japanese tax = Yen 67.50 Dfls. -.61 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = (Yen 80.- = Dfls. -.82 p. sh.) will be deducted.

Jap. tax with Dtl's 2,84 net.
accordance with the Japanese
regulations

<p>After 12.20.77 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 30% p. tax with DfIs. 3.64 net. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.</p> <p>AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, August 4, 1977.</p>	<p>After 10.31.77 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with DfIs. 3.84 net. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.</p> <p>AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, August 2, 1977.</p>
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Observer

Tennis Biceps

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—It was one of those amusing checkroom mix-ups. They happen in the best of checkrooms. The woman misplaces a numbered slip of paper, and you arrive home to find you are wearing someone else's cape or carrying the wrong case. In this case, there was a confusion of brains and biceps, and Simcox, who had taken more time than usual, did not notice it until he arrived home.

Baker

"That checkroom girl gave me the wrong brain," he told Mrs. Simcox. He hurried back to the checkroom to find it being closed for the night. "You've given me somebody else's brain," he said. The woman said nothing could be done about it immediately. Everybody else had left, and the checkroom was now a deserted place. Mrs. Simcox said she might be the person who had Simcox's brain would return it, and the two of them could trade.

Simcox made a dreadful scene, which was totally out of character for his own brain was remarkably cool-tempered, even mousy, when confronted by the insolence of serving people. A bouncer came and threatened to leave Simcox into the street, and Simcox was appalled to hear himself inviting the bouncer to step outside for a punch in the nose.

Simcox arrived home severely battered, woke his wife, he returned her at length about the way Spiro Agnew had been railroaded out of government and when she said, "You're out of your mind," undertook to beat some respect into her. Mrs. Simcox had no trouble subduing him.

'Roots' Up for 37 U.S. TV Awards

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—The ABC television miniseries "Roots" has received 37 nominations for the Emmy Awards to be presented on Sept. 11. NBC's "Big Event" received the next highest number of nominations with 29.

The ABC network received 101 of the 316 nominations announced Aug. 3 by the newly organized Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

The academy recently reached an agreement with the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences giving it control of the Emmys for prime-time entertainment television.

Mrs. Simcox decided on a night of institutional restraint. An ambulance and determined men who had seen it all bore them through the night to a gleaming white room. Gleaming white women audited their bank records and finding them sound, passed the Simcox to gleaming white mist. They diagnosed the case. "Prepare for surgery," demanded their chief. "Unless we operate at once, this woman will turn into an orangutan by dawn." Mrs. Simcox defended herself expertly, taking out two interns and a resident with TEOs within 35 seconds of the first round.

"It's not me. It's him," she told the chief of sedation, pointing to Simcox. "He's wearing somebody else's brain."

"Show me a person who isn't," said the doctor. "I'll show you a dangerous eccentric." And he tapped Simcox's skull with his friendly rubber hammer. "I'll bust your jaw, sawbones," Simcox snarled, hitting the doctor with an ether jug.

In the ensuing confusion Mrs. Simcox was anesthetized and sent to surgery, where an absent-minded transplant replaced her shoulder blades with tennis rackets. Simcox escaped to New Jersey, where for months now he has been looking for Jimmy Hoffa.

Mr. Baker is on vacation. This column was reprinted from one that ran two years ago.

Only nine months after its famous if inconclusive battle with the Confederate ironclad the Merrimack, the revolutionary 170-foot "cheesebox on a raft" was already historic. At right, an artist's conception from the Library of Congress of the battle between the Monitor, left, and the Merrimack.

The First Men on the Monitor in 115 Years

By Ken Ringle

HATTERAS, N.C. (WP).—An undersea band of divers, technicians, archaeologists and oceanologists wound up a 17-day probe of the U.S.S. Monitor wreck site a few days ago after recovering artifacts and placing the first men on the historic ironclad since it vanished 115 years ago.

Working 230 feet beneath an often stormy sea on a site swept by fierce and potentially treacherous currents, the team returned with new and stunning films of the seldom-seen wreck, archaeological photographs and measurements of the hull and turret, 200 pounds of armor plate and an underwater camera that had been snagged in the wreck when it was first discovered four years ago.

They also discovered and brought up a bucket-sized brass lantern that may be the same one whose red light signaled the last trace of the Civil War vessel before it foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras on Dec. 31, 1862.

North Carolina State archaeologist Gordon Watts said the Monitor is in "far better shape than we first thought."

Most of the deck plating appears to be intact, and the boilers and engine-room machinery appear to be sound. "We're encouraged," he said that he thinks chances are excellent for eventually finding clues to the final minutes of the men who went down with the ship.

Being Towed

The Monitor was being towed south to Charleston, S.C., at the time, bound for further blockade duty of the embattled Southern states.

Only nine months after its famous if inconclusive battle with the Confederate ironclad Virginia (formerly the Merrimack) in Hampton Roads, the revolutionary 170-foot "cheesebox on a raft" was already historic.

With its screw propeller, rotating gun turret and low decks, it altered forever the course of naval warfare in ship design and wrote an end to the age of sail. But it didn't float very well.

When the gale struck, it began shipping water heavily, its tow line, the paddle-wheel battleship Rhode Island, had to cut

it adrift but sent a lifeboat back to rescue its 63-man crew.

On their third trip through the shrieking winds and towering seas, the rescuers from the Rhode Island saw the red distress light atop the Monitor's turret vanish in the night. At the ship's last location they found only an eddy in the storm-tossed sea.

For the next 111 years no trace of the Monitor or the 16 men who sank with it was found.

Wreck Hunters

Its sinking continued to spark the imagination of wreck hunters through the years, and in 1973 a Duke University expedition, outfitted with the arsenal of electronic boxes that power a modern undersea search, located the wreck 20 miles off Cape Hatteras and 220 feet deep.

The latest expedition returned to the site in mid-July with two surface ships, two small research submarines and divers skilled in working the hazardous depths beyond 100 feet.

The men and equipment were largely donated to the government by the Harbor Branch Foundation in Fort Pierce, Fla., headed by an heir to the Johnson & Johnson pharmaceutical fortune. It was overseen by officials from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Duke expedition had returned with only fragmentary television film of the Monitor, captured on the ocean floor, its characteristic turret askew beneath the wreck.

A later U.S. Navy survey, using the research vessel Alcoa Seaprobe—a sort of modified Glomar Explorer—compiled a photo-mosaic of the wreck viewed from above.

The NOAA-Harbor Branch expedition set out to do much more, including a painstaking photographic survey of the wreck, detailed photography of the outside and a few visible inside portions of the ship, and the raising of a loose metal armor plate for metallurgical analysis. Knowledge gained from these tasks, according to NOAA officials, would permit government scientists who have jurisdiction over the wreck site to better weigh later decisions on whether to attempt to raise the Monitor or excavate it archaeologically on the ocean floor.

The expedition succeeded on every count despite storms and 10-foot seas that regularly halted diving, quixotic underwater visibility that ranged from 150 feet down to four feet and ocean bottom currents that varied vastly in strength and direction as the Gulf Stream eddied over and around the wreck.

"Weather here doesn't give you much of a break," said Roger Cook, operations director for Harbor Branch. "We averaged about one bad day for every good day we had."

But that, as it turned out, was enough. After a week of unmanned site reconnaissance with a remotely controlled underwater TV camera, the ships lowered their small manned submarines, each the size and approximate shape of a rocket, bubble cockpit helicopter adorned with rocket tubes.

Moving slowly over and around the ship like some species of ocean floor insect, the subs peered into the wreck with manipulator arm floodlights while the scientists photographed, measured and wrote.

Swam Out

Then, on July 27, Harbor Branch diver Gene Melton, 32, of Vero Beach, Fla., flooded the airlocks of one of the subs and swam out of the vessel toward the flood-lit wreck. Tethered to the sub, and breathing a helium-oxygen mixture to prevent the disorienting and self-destructive "rapture of the deep" (nitrogen narcosis), he swam to the wreck, taking flash pictures at predetermined points. There was no sign, he reported later, of remains of the Monitor's crew.

At the end of the hour-long dive, Melton reentered the sub's pressurized airlock. The sub was raised to the deck of the ship and mated to an onboard decompression chamber where Melton underwent four hours of decompression to prevent "the bends"—formation of nitrogen bubbles in the bloodstream of divers who ascend too rapidly from the pressurized environment of the ocean deep.

Other dives followed, concluding with the retrieval of the armor plate, a \$2,000 underwater camera lost in the wreckage by the Duke expedition and the lantern, which one of the manned subs discovered half buried 50 feet from the Monitor's turret.

PEOPLE: \$3-Million Chess Match

Reported in the Works

A German financier has accepted Bobby Fischer's \$3-million demand for a chess match with Soviet dissident Viktor Korchnoi, it was reported Tuesday in the Netherlands. The Amsterdam daily De Telegraaf said that Korchnoi, after qualifying for the semifinals of a tournament to seek a challenger for world champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, said: "My [West German] sponsor, Wilfried Hilgert, is ready to put up the \$3 million for my match with Fischer." "This was Fischer's demand," Korchnoi said of the American former world champion. "I have already been in contact with Fischer and in early September I'll go to America to meet Fischer and fix further details." Korchnoi, who now lives in Holland, has to play either Lajos Portisch of Hungary or Russian Boris Spassky in the final candidate match to pick a challenger to Karpov. Fischer lost the world crown to Karpov by default after the International Chess Federation refused to accede to Fischer's demands for rule changes. Karpov kept the title after defeating Korchnoi in a previous candidates' tournament. The Korchnoi-Fischer match might take place next February.

Russian ballerina Natsaya Makarova is expecting a baby in February. The 36-year-old dancer is on tour in Europe and will make her final appearance as a guest star with the Scottish Ballet at the Edinburgh Festival this month. She is married to San Francisco millionaire Edward Kassar. Miss Makarova expects to begin dancing again next spring.

World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, in London to promote a film, "The Greatest," his first movie, said that his next will be about Hannibal crossing the Alps. Ali will play Hannibal. "And after that I'm going to play a black Egyptian warrior with 10,000 horses," Ali told film critics before they passed verdicts on his acting debut in "The Greatest," his film autobiography. And, he said, if there is any justice in the world, an Academy Award is as good as his. "And I didn't have one acting lesson," he said.

Lady Spencer-Churchill, 92-year-old widow of Sir Winston Churchill, left a London hospital Tuesday after a successful abdominal operation two weeks ago.

Lord Grade announced Tuesday in London that he was leaving one of his jobs, chairman of the ATV network, because of the mandatory retirement age of 70, but would still be active as a leading figure in British and international television. Grade, knighted for distinguished public service and huge export sales, said that he would remain chairman and chief executive of the

—SAMUEL

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